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# NLIT DOE Control System

## Security BOF

Sandy Frost/LANL

# Agenda

- DOE Control System Security monthly web meetings

# Monthly Web Meetings

| Presentation   | Speaker  |
|--|--|
| Symantec Critical System Protection  | Constanza/LANL                                       |
| Asset Management – Monitoring Access   | Roberts/LANL   |
| Control System Penetration Testing   | Petruzzi/HSS Auditor                                 |
| Wireless Networked ARMs and CAMS   | Gregory/SRS  |
| Overview of the EMS System and SCADA Related Initiatives, WAPA Rocky Mountain Region | Aust/WAPA  |
| Cyber Security in the Pacific Northwest Smart Grid Demonstration                     | Akyol/Battelle                                       |
| Aurora – Power at Risk   | Lopez/LANL   |
| Firmware Management  | Frost/LANL   |
| SANS N. American ICS & SCADA Summit Summary  | Jones/INL, Harkleroad/ORNL, Justice/LANL, Frost/LANL |
| Sophia Tool  | Tchilinguirian/PPPL                                  |
| Control System Security Training   | Parks/SNL, Frost/LANL                                |
| Supply Chain Risk Management (next month)  | Minihan/KCP, Wegener/KCP, Frost/LANL                 |

# Agenda

- DOE Control System Security monthly web meetings
- Discussion on “Bringing Legacy Control System Networks into the Cyber Fold”, Karl Black/INL

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- DOE Control System Security monthly web meetings
- Discussion on “Bringing Legacy Control System Networks into the Cyber Fold”, Karl Black/INL
- Improving Critical Infrastructure Cyber Security Workshop Video

# Backup Slides

# Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Workshop Video Available On Demand

From NIST Tech Beat: April 17, 2013

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301-975-5661

The video of the April 3, 2013, Cybersecurity Framework Workshop convened by the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) is now available for streaming on demand. This meeting, held at the Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C., brought together experts in cybersecurity and critical infrastructure to discuss what issues stakeholders believe should be covered in the framework.

In a February 2013 Executive Order "Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity," the President called for NIST to work with industry this year to develop a voluntary framework for reducing cyber risks to critical infrastructure. Critical infrastructure is defined as systems critical to the country's security, including economic and public health safety. This framework will be designed to help infrastructure owners and operators to manage cybersecurity-related risk while protecting business confidentiality, individual privacy and civil liberties.

The "Cybersecurity Framework Workshop" video includes keynotes by Rebecca Blank, deputy secretary, Department of Commerce; Michael Daniel, special assistant to the President and Cybersecurity Coordinator; Jane Holl Lute, deputy secretary, Department of Homeland Security; and Patrick Gallagher, Undersecretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and director of NIST.

The moderated discussions include "Industry Leaders Perspectives," "Current Threat Environment for Critical Infrastructure – an Industry Perspective," "Developing the Cybersecurity Framework: Industry Roundtable," "Critical Infrastructure Partnership and the Cybersecurity Framework," and "The Path Forward: Panel Discussion."



During the April 3, 2013 Cybersecurity Framework Workshop, Commerce Deputy Secretary Rebecca Blank calls for critical infrastructure owners and operators to work closely with NIST to develop a strong, voluntary cybersecurity framework that will keep the country safe.



# Cybersecurity Framework

## RFI - Framework for Reducing Cyber Risks to Critical Infrastructure

### Comments Received in Response To:

#### [Federal Register Notice Developing a Framework To Improve Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity](#)

*Last updated: April 29, 2013*

| Date              | Received From                                | Date              | Received From   |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|---|
| February 13, 2013 | <a href="#">MaCT Part 1</a>                  | February 26, 2013 | <a href="#">MaCT Part 2</a>                                   |
| February 26, 2013 | <a href="#">MaCT Part 3</a>                  | February 26, 2013 | <a href="#">Piltz</a>   |
| February 26, 2013 | <a href="#">TAG Universal Machine Part 1</a> | February 26, 2013 | <a href="#">TAG Universal Machine Part 2</a>                  |
| February 27, 2013 | <a href="#">DOD JS J7 Part 1</a>             | February 27, 2013 | <a href="#">DOD JS J7 Part 2</a>                              |
| ...               |  |                   |   |
| March 25, 2013    | <a href="#">Argonne National Laboratory</a>  | March 26, 2013    | <a href="#">Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc., Part 1</a> |
| ...               |  |                   |   |
| April 8, 2013     | <a href="#">DoE</a>                          | April 8, 2013     | <a href="#">FireEye</a>                                       |
| ...               |  |                   |   |
| April 11, 2013    | <a href="#">System 1</a>                     | April 11, 2013    | <a href="#">Idaho National Laboratory</a>                     |

# Executive Order – Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity

| Sec | Title   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 1   | Policy  | It is the policy of the United States to enhance the security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure and to maintain a cyber environment that encourages efficiency, innovation, and economic prosperity while promoting safety, security, business confidentiality, privacy, and civil liberties. |
| 2   | Critical Infrastructure   | Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.                      |
| 3   | Policy Coordination   |  |
| 4   | Cybersecurity Information Sharing                                     | Increase the volume, timeliness, and quality of cyber threat information shared with U.S. private sector entities so that these entities may better protect and defend themselves against cyber threats.   |
| 5   | Privacy and Civil Liberties Protections                               | Ensure that privacy and civil liberties protections are incorporated into such activities.   |
| 6   | Consultative Process  | Establish process for improvements to framework.   |
| 7   | Baseline Framework to Reduce Cyber Risk to Critical Infrastructure    | NIST leads development of framework.   |
| 8   | Voluntary Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Program               | Establish voluntary program to support the adoption of the framework by owners & operators.  |
| 9   | Identification of Critical Infrastructure At Greatest Risk (150 days) | Use risk-based approach to identify critical infrastructure where a cybersecurity incident could reasonably result in catastrophic effects on public health or safety, economic security or national security.   |
| 10  | Adoption of Framework   | Agencies with responsibility for regulating the security of critical infrastructure shall engage in a consultative process with DHS, OMB and the Nat. Security staff.  |

# What is “Critical Infrastructure”?

## **EX. ORD. NO. 13010. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION**

Certain national infrastructures are so vital that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on the defense or economic security of the United States. These critical infrastructures include telecommunications, electrical power systems, gas and oil storage and transportation, banking and finance, transportation, water supply systems, emergency services (including medical, police, fire, and rescue), and continuity of government. Threats to these critical infrastructures fall into two categories: physical threats to tangible property (“physical threats”), and threats of electronic, radio-frequency, or computer-based attacks on the information or communications components that control critical infrastructures (“cyber threats”). Because many of these critical infrastructures are owned and operated by the private sector, it is essential that the government and private sector work together to develop a strategy for protecting them and assuring their continued operation.